

A-39

REFERENCE CARD

7-16

GERMANY

HIMMLER, HEINRICH

As leader of SS has replaced Hess in GHQ; he is undoubtedly one of the supreme authorities in the High Command of the Wehrmacht, but exact extent of his autonomy is a matter of speculation.

Personalities IN Hitler's GHQ
Die Welt Woche, Berne, 8/1/42

(90)

B-866

REFERENCE CARD

WW

GERMANY

HIMMLER

In Germany and German-occupied territories the Gestapo represents a great, if not the greatest power; this is proved by the fact that Himmler, its head, is said to have even greater power than the Fuehrer himself; to illustrate this, source said that before Reich Protector Neurath was replaced by Heydrich, Himmler once turned up in Prague for only half an hour; source was told "if Himmler stays in Prague for half an hour it means the same as if any other person stays for several days;" the opinion that Himmler had far more to say in Germany than Hitler, that the latter had to do what the former dictated, was quite general in Prague, according to source.

Interview with Joseph Goldschmied

Aug. 8, 1942

(90)

10664

7-16

REFERENCE CARD

GERMANY

HIMMLER, HEINRICH

Head of Gestapo, one of the three sections of newly reorganized German espionage system; for details of reorganization see CANARIS.

Die Zeitung, London, as reported in PM, August 25, 1942

(90)

12098

REFERENCE CARD

7-16

GERMANY

HIMMLER, HEINRICH

With BORMANN, has purged many higher officials, replacing many with SS leaders.

"Hitler's Generals" by Dr. Rudolph Katz
OSS, New York, Osborne - Hoover, Oct. 29, 1942

12954

REFERENCE CARD

7-16

GERMANY

November 27, 1942

HIMMLER

Friend of ZWITZLER (q.v.), whom he has supported in all his strategic projects.

OSS, New York, Dr. Rudolph Katz, November 27, 1942

REFERENCE CARD

7-16

GERMANY

rpt. December, 1942

HIMMLER, HEINRICH

As Chief of German Police system, is an official of Ministry of Interior and technically under Minister FRICK; it is apparent however, that he enjoys complete autonomy, attends cabinet meetings, and is regarded as the most powerful man in Germany next to HITLER / as Reichsführer of SS, he heads an army now estimated to number 1,000,000 men, all carefully selected, trained, and deeply indoctrinated with Nazi ideology.

Durand, 'German Undercover Operations Abroad', December 1942

REFERENCE CARD

7-16

GERMANY

rpt. December 22, 1942

HIMMLER

Is listed in 1941 Gotha, not as Chief of Police in Prussia, but as being directly under GÖRNING, Premier of Prussia / this is cause of much antagonism between them and should be played up by American radio broadcasts to Germany.

OSS, New York, Sigrid Schultz, December 22, 1942
(Source left Germany in Feb. 1941.)

11679-212

GERMANY

rpt February 11, 1943

HIMMLER

Was heard to say that no potential opposition leaders were to be allowed to arise in Germany; they would be done away with.

OSS, New York, Sigrid Schultz, February 11, 1943

110981

GERMANY

rpt March 5, 1943

HIMMLER

Is engaged in a serious feud with regular army leaders whom he accuses of stationing SS units in areas where fiercest fighting was expected, resulting in big casualties.

C.L. Sulzberger, London, March 5, 1943
New York Times, March 6, 1943

(11098)

0-4059

GERMANY

rpt March 8, 1943

HIMMLER

As Rudolf SCHWARTZE (q.v.) is one of his principal opponents in the SS, it is extraordinary that he has not tried to eliminate him./ GÖRING is still his sworn enemy and has deflected some of the Party's allegiance from him.

Reliability: unknown

B, Istanbul, March 8, 1943

(11098)

16897

GERMANY

HIMMLER, HEINRICH

rpt. March 15, 1943

The Sicherheitsdienst now has the 'legal' right to give advice to different units of the German Administration; this increases Himmler's influence as Reichsfuehrer of the Sicherheitsdienst / he receives the same salary as the Chief Commanders of the German Army, Navy and Air Forces; his position is even stronger than theirs because Hitler interferes less in his activities than he does in military ones.

F.B.I. Washington, March 15, 1943

(11098)

CD

GERMANY

rpt April 3, 1943

HIMMLER

It is probable that he will consolidate Military Intelligence with his own Service of Security now that CANARIS (a.v.) has resigned.

Information as of April 3, 1943
OSS #14923, Bern, April 10, 1943

(11098)

CD 17116

rpt April 7, 1943

GERMANY

HIMMLER

His organization, in the opinion of Max HOKENLOHE (SWITZERLAND), is the best available element for the maintenance of internal order and for opposing Communism, since his prestige has recently been increased by the success of the counter attack against Kharkov, which is popularly attributed to SS troops.

#2181

OSS (State Department), Bern, April 7, 1943

(11098)

GERMANY

HIMMLER

rpt April 12, 1943

Has long felt CANARIS (q.v.) to be his bitter rival and when the latter finally unearthed the fact that one of his closest henchmen, Richard SCHULZE (q.v.) was a traitor, Himmler felt the time had come to oust Canaris; in order to accomplish this he first accused one of Canaris' subordinates, von SCHEJICA (q.v.), of treason and had him executed after implicating Canaris in the affair; he then instituted a large-scale purge which by March 27 had resulted in the arrest of over 134 and the execution of 50 people and possibly in von MOLTKE's death; finally he ordered the Gestapo to inspect all of Canaris' pouch mail, and thereby caused Canaris to resign.

Gustav Siegfried Eins radio
Newsweek, April 12, 1943, pp 54-56

(11098) 6

CD 18120

GERMANY

rpt April 24, 1943

HIMMLER

Has initiated a campaign to bring all Nazi intelligence work under his control.

~~(Unconfirmed)~~

Reliable source

#12

OSS, Washington - Cairo, April 24, 1943

110981

CD -9163

S

GERMANY

rpt May 21, 1943

HIMMLER

He, GOEBBELS, and WOLFF are the 'fight to the bitter end' members of HITLER's inner circle: Wolff, whose contact with the SS personnel is more direct than Himmler's, is more important than is generally believed.

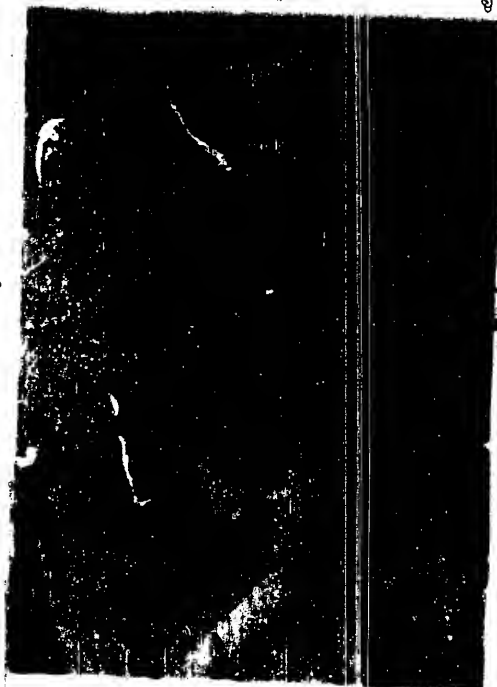
Reliable source

#3115

OSS (State Department), Bern, May 21, 1943

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(11798)



World at War, July 1948

HEINRICH HIMMLER, Gestapo
chief and devoted friend of Hitler's

BR

S

GERMANY

° rpt May 28, 1943

HIMMLER

Prince ~~zu~~ HOHENLOHE LANGENBURG (q.v., PORTUGAL) has been in Spain in the interests of Himmler; Hohenlohe's group would like to put Himmler at the head of the German Government in place of Hitler.

State Department, despatch #946, Madrid, May 28, 1943

(11098)

CD

S-3

GERMANY

rpt August 2, 1943

HITLER

There is a persistent rumor in Germany that he has arrested
GÖRING.

OS #20525, Bern, August 2, 1943

(11098)

CD

S-8

GERMANY

rpt August 6, 1943

HIMMLER

Different Nazi leaders are consolidating their following; Himmler, surrounded by his Gestapo and SS chiefs, not to mention KOCH, BOHLE, and BORMANN, is supposed still to be the strongest.

Responsible Germans who have been visiting in Switzerland
OSS #20869, Bern, August 6, 1943

(11898)

CD

S-3

GERMANY

rpt August 7, 1943

HITLER

Seems to be lying low, letting BORMANN remain in the limelight as far as Hitler is concerned.

Person of neutral nationality having entree to the highest circles in Berlin, who just arrived in Bern from Central Europe and Germany

CSS #20771, Bern, August 7, 1943

(11098)

CD

8-3

GERMANY

rpt August 10, 1943

HITLER

He, RIBBENTROP, and Martin BORMANN are the three most powerful men in Germany today.

Correspondent in Berlin of the Helsingen Sanomat
OSS #20938, Helsinki, August 10, 1943

(11098)

CD

S-3

GERMANY :

rpt August 11, 1943

HJMMER

During recent conversations at HITLER's (q.v.) headquarters, Himmler proposed that, in order to curb desertion from the Army, those caught be shot without trial; at present this is not being carried out.

Contacts (B-2) of Munich, August 11, 1943
OSS #21395, Bern, August 21, 1943

(110981)

GERMANY

F
rpt August 13, 1943

HIMMLER

Has been ordered to stop terrorizing anti-Nazi Germans; this is part of a campaign to enlist the help of Germans who, despite their dislike of Nazi Party, are willing to aid in defense of Germany / GÖRING is said to have been designated as Army's contact man with Nazi Party in effecting these reforms.

AP, Madrid, August 13, 1943
New York Times, August 14, 1943, p. 3

(110981)

F

GERMANY

August 24, 1943

HIMMLER, HEINRICH

Was appointed Minister of Interior replacing Wilhelm FRICK by Hitler on August 24, 1943 / 43 years old; fought in Beer Putsch; in 1933 was among few present at home of Baron Kurt von SCHROEDER when question of inviting Hitler into government was discussed with Franz von PAPPEN (TURKEY) / this appointment gives Himmler authority over Provincial Governments and over communal health administration; it constitutes a notable increase in his authority and is doubtless a move on Hitler's part to stifle any extension of internal unrest following intensification of Allied air offensive.

Telephone from Bern, August 24, 1943
New York Times, August 25, 1943, p.1

(11794)

CD

S-3

GERMANY

rpt August 27, 1943

HIMMLER

His new appointment as Minister of Interior shows very clearly that the Nazis are worried over the morale of the German population; the placing of so much power in his hands is a sort of warning against any personal or collective defeatism within Germany herself.

OSS #21636, London, August 27, 1943

(11098)

GERMANY

rpt March 7, 1943

HINKEL, HANS

General Secretary of the Reich's Commission of Culture / at a meeting [of artists ?] , praised their work and asked that they consider it an honor to be conscripted.

News Digest, March 7, 1943

(11098)

GERMANY

April 1, 1943

HINTZ, Maj. General

His promotion from colonel was effective April 1, 1943.

State Department plain cable, Bern, April 30, 1943

(11098)

BRFU-226

GERMANY

HINZ, FRITZ

C

(11098)

F

GERMANY

April 1, 1943

HIPPEL, Maj. General von

His promotion from colonel was effective April 1, 1943.

State Department plain cable, Bern, April 30, 1943

(11098)

GERMANY

February 21, 1943

HIPPKE

Head of Luftwaffe medical service delegation which was scheduled to arrive in Budapest on February 21, and stay a week; others in the delegation included: Major E. GOHRBRANDT, Chief Surgeon Major Wilhelm TONNIES, Chief Surgeon-Major Heinz KALK, and Captain A. SCHULZ.

Peter Lloyd, February 18, 1943
News Digest, March 1, 1943

(11098)

REFERENCE CARD

7-16

October 30, 1942

GERMANY

HIPPLER, Dr.

On Goebbels' suggestion, Hitler has promoted subject from Ministerialrat to Ministerialdirigent in the Reich Ministry of Propaganda.

Press Survey
Germany, October 30, 1942

GERMANY

rpt April 17, 1943

HIRL, FRIEDRICH

Sentenced to 7 years' penal servitude for listening to Allied broadcasts and relaying news to others.

DNB, April 17, 1943

New York Times, April 18, 1943, p.30

(11098)

rpt April 30, 1943

GERMANY

^{TE}
HIRSCHAUR, General

President of the Air Raid Precautions League / general
of antiaircraft artillery / recently received a telegram
from GÖERING which expressed his gratitude for the work
done so far by the League.

Berlin radio, April 30, 1943
FCC, Daily Report, May 1, 1943

110981

BR FU-204
(7012)

GERMANY

HIPSCHBERG, Dr. MARTIN

(11098)

CID 16658-F

GERMANY

1916

HIRSCHFELD, M.

Famous German sexologist / was invited by Supreme Command in last war to observe positive and negative factors in combat; in his War Psychology⁽¹⁹¹⁶⁾ he considers patriotism, desire for martyrdom, adventure, heroism, conquering spirit, the trihity of freedom-brotherhood-comradeship, blood-lust, and desire for superiority as the motivations and stimuli of all wars.

/Committee for National Morale, German Psychological Warfare, New York, September 1941, pp.5, 96

(11098)

GERMANY

HITLER

1906-07

When source was in first grade of Linzer Realschule, Hitler was in the fourth grade; 'in the middle of the year (1906-1907) six boys were thrown out for political agitation and Hitler was one of them.'

P/Oe/Au/R, Austria to February 1940, MOSTNY-KIRCHMEIR, United States
FE, New York, January 29, 1943, #N 612

11098)

GERMANY

to December 24, 1924

HITLER

His release from prison with Friedrich [Christian] WEBER and Lt. Colonel Hermann KRIEBEL in 1924 was strongly opposed by the Director of the Bavarian State Police in Munich in a report made to the Bavarian State Ministry of the Interior on September 22, 1924; the reasons given were: 'The moment he is set free, Hitler will, because of his energy, become immediately again the generator of repeated riotous disturbances; he will continuously endanger the security of the State. Hitler will resume his political activities and the hope of the nationalists and racists...will be fulfilled / he had been sentenced for high treason to 5 years' confinement in a fortress [Landsberg]; he served 4½ months before trial; he began his imprisonment April 1, 1924 and was released December 26, 1924 instead of serving full sentence until November 28, 1928.

110981

OVER

- 2 -

HITLER

GERMANY

Source:

**Report of Director of Bavarian State Police, Munich,
September 22, 1924**

**Translation furnished by OSS, Washington (Field), April 15,
1943**

BR-17

REFERENCE CARD

to March 1942

GERMANY

HITLER, ADOLF

Biographical sketch.

Current Biography, March 1942

Field

REFERENCE CARD

rt September 19, 1942

RENNY

HILER

Is being treated for an abdominal ailment by Dr. Karl BREEDT, member of the Elite Guard [CC] .

EC, 17-00000, September 19, 1942

(90)

15239

REFERENCE CARD

7-16

GERMANY

Week of January 5, 1943

HITLER, ADOLF

during week of January 5, 1943, made personal inspection tour of Spanish-French border, going from Marseilles to HDQ near Perpignan / tour was made with no forewarning and with much greater secrecy than usual; Hitler was in extremely bad humor and entered General's HDQ without even shaking hands with General / proceeded directly north from here instead of going west along French coast / it is impression of source that Hitler's ill humor may mean that he is planning an attack on England as he already declared in October that he would sink that "airplane carrier" England; may make a fuss over Tunisia to divert attention from this aim; has made all inhabitants of Alsace-Lorraine German citizens and put all their manpower into German factories and Army.

X/X/X/R

(90) OEE, Washington, January 13, 1943

CD 14063

REFERENCE CARD

GERMANY

rpt February 3, 1943

HITLER

Is living at the East Prussia headquarters in underground quarters; when even the highest officers wish to approach him, they are disarmed and X-rayed before they are allowed to see him; when his staff eats with him he does all the talking, the staff being forbidden to speak; the resulting mental strain has broken several officers / will take recourse in any desperate measures up to the end, but it is possible that he may commit suicide in a desperate moment / the Army leaders are too disorganized and weakened to act against him.

Professor C. G. JUNG (SWITZERLAND)

#41-43

OSS, Bern, February 3, 1943

REFERENCE CARD

GERMANY

rpt February 14, 1943

HITLER

According to a report from neutral quarters, is preparing to relinquish his active Supreme Command (assumed December 19, 1941), and place it in the hands of Field Marshal Fritz Erich von MANSTEIN (q.v. for details).

Telephone to New York Times, Bern, February 14, 1943
New York Times, February 15, 1943, p. 1

GERMANY

March 14, 1943

HITLER

GOEBBELS announced on March 14 that ^{H. J. L.}he was in the best of health, was buried in work, and was permitting himself no holidays, not even Sundays.

Telephone from Bern, March 14, 1943
New York Times, March 15, 1943

(11098)

17297

GERMANY

rpt April 1, 1943

HITLER

Close friend of Max and Lotte LORENZ (qq.v.) / is advised in his fight against the Catholic Church by an excommunicated Catholic priest who is said to have given Hitler all the material Hitler used against the Church and to have advised him how far he could go without an open rupture; this priest is said to have occupied an office in the Chancellory for years; source thinks BRÜNING (U.S.) would know priest's name.

OSS New York (Rado); recd IP April 1, 1943

(11098)

CD 17043

GERMANY

rpt April 6, 1943

HITLER

His prestige for the first time has been shaken with certain important members of the Nazi Party, and talk of his elimination is not rare; MANSTEIN, GUDERIAN, and BOCK are the most influential generals today, and the Army now has Hitler somewhat under control: if anything 'happened' to him, HIMMLER, as the one with the real power, would be the man to take over, though probably behind a military facade, for the sake of a better impression on the world at large / is not really sick, but close associates find him less confident.

#158-161

OSS, Bern, April 6, 1943

(11098)

GERMANY

April 10, 1943

HITLER

Met with MUSSOLINI (q.v., ITALY) from April 7-10, probably in the Brenner Pass; was accompanied by GÖRRING, RIEBENTROP, KEITEL, SCHNITZ, ZEITZLER and von MACKENSEN / military considerations doubtless held first place in the discussions, but political questions also arose, for which, see Mussolini.

AP, London, April 11, 1943

New York Times, April 12, 1943, pp. 1, 6

(11098)

GERMANY

April 15, 1943

HITLER

On April 15, 1943, DNB sent out a correction ordering editors to eliminate a reference to Hitler as "supreme commander of the armed forces" from a dispatch previously sent.

FCC, April 15, 1943

New York Times, April 16, 1943, p. 4

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CD

GERMANY

rpt April 22, 1943

HITLER

When in Munich, stops at the Prinz Karl Palace which is at the junction of K nigen, Prinz Regent, and Vondertan Streets / the Palace has been painted yellow, for camouflage; at the rear is an air raid shelter which is deep in the ground and which has four meters of concrete over it, as well as having the finest possible ventilating device and being proof against water and gas / foreign guests of distinction are entertained at the Palace; any repairmen who enter must register and be examined by a detail of 5-10 detectives.

OSS #15544, Bern, April 22, 1943

(11098)